

For the Christian Secretary. LADIES DEPARTMENT.

"Jane," said Mrs. Sinton, as she laid down her knitting work, and drew her chair up close to her grand daughter, who was occupied in reading, "let me see your Album, my dear." The Album had spent the winter in Middletown, and as usual on such occasions, Miss Jane had sent a particular request for all her young friends to contribute a page to her book. It had just returned, and Jane was now spending a happy hour in admiring the beautiful penmanship, and the thousand good wishes, and expressions of never changing affection, which the new selections contained. She seemed to feel a sort of pride and consequence in being the possessor of so valuable an article, as she gave the Album to the old lady; who, after passing a compliment upon the splendid outside, opened the book, and began very leisurely to decypher the writing, which was executed in so flourishing a hand, that her eyes, which had been accustomed to the fashions of another age, made as little progress as they would in demonstrating a figure in Geometry. After reading a few lines on each of half a dozen leaves, she returned the book to her grand daughter, accompanied with a deep sigh, and the unaffectionate exclamation, "O, these degenerate days—when I was a young lady like you, Miss Jane, my time was occupied in learning the substantial qualifications of a good housekeeper,—we had no silk dresses, or boarding schools, for fashionable ladies; nor had the girls of that day any time to carry about such a book as this, for the young gentlemen to write love songs in. I have read several pieces in your Album, my dear, and I have not found one which is worth remembering, or which will make you wiser, happier, or more useful. And I fear, Jane, when you become as old as I, you will look back upon the time spent about this book, with very little satisfaction." The closing remarks of the old lady were so sensible, and accordant with my own views of the subject, that I immediately determined to send a few lines to your paper, for the use of your young female readers.

Albums have become so fashionable at the present day, as to be almost indispensable in a lady's education. And altho' the design is doubtless a good one, yet it is to be lamented that the rage appears to be, not, how shall I make it useful and interesting to myself, but how shall I get it filled? And it seems to be the wish among a large portion of Album owners, to get the contributions of all their acquaintances, and all their acquaintances' friends; supposing that "quantity makes up for quality," and that she will be considered of the most consequence, who can show the longest list of friends: whereas the reverse is exactly the fact, among all persons of good sense and taste.

One cannot help observing the prevalence of this bad taste, in almost every such book he opens. A lady's selection usually consists of some superficial sonnet, or stanza, wishing, "peace, happiness, and prosperity," and vowing everlasting friendship, "from your dear friend."—And the gentlemen, in the true spirit of chivalry, contribute a verse from the love sick effusions, or impetries, of Moore and Byron,

Inserting puling odes and sonnets,
To ladies eyes, lips, nose or bonnets,

while some child, with a better taste, will select a pious hymn from one of her school books, as "The goodness of Providence." An Album, whether good or bad, will discover the taste of its possessor, and unequivocally show what young persons love to write, and love to read; and were I in pursuit of a wife, I would in the first place go to a young lady's Album, to find out the taste and judgment of the society with which she associated. Among the great number of these books which have come under my observation, not more than one in ten, could be strictly said to have a preponderating, moral, or happy influence upon its possessor. Instead of these milk-and-water productions, I would recommend to all my fair readers a plan, which has been found by many young people of both sexes, to be eminently useful and instructive, viz. a common-place book, for extracts at leisure. There are no persons but what can obtain useful books to read, and have time for writing; and by having a book at hand, when they come to an interesting passage in any author, they may possess what is valuable to them in a whole library, and by a little care in the management, make it very easy of reference. Such a book will be extremely valuable every day of life, by assisting the memory, forming a correct taste, and improving the mind. Such a book will add knowledge to knowledge, and help "to make each day a critic on the last." By pursuing such a course, how many young persons might be led gradually to an acquaintance with History, Biography, and become lovers of science, and acquire a good taste for poetry, who now spend their leisure time in rude company and conversation, or in looking over a volume of old newspapers, to find some amatory verses for a young lady's Album. Did young persons realize that according to what they sow they shall

reap—that youth, the season of improvement, is passing rapidly away—as rapidly when we are idle, as when engaged—that future life will be happy or miserable, joyous or sorrowful, according to the improvement of youth, how vastly different would they spend their time! Remember, youth is the season of improvement, and let every setting sun find thee wiser by some work of usefulness, than when it arose.

PHILO P.

To the Editor of the Christian Secretary.
WETHERSFIELD, March 13, 1827.

MR. EDITOR.

With joy of heart, and with a grateful sense of the goodness of God, after a confinement of four weeks by reason of ill health, I have been favoured with an opportunity of again visiting Manchester and Vernon. At Manchester, where I preached last Thursday evening, I found that the good work of the Lord was progressing. A number that were in the broad road to death, when I was there previous to my confinement, I now found rejoicing in the Lord; and others crying, what must I do to be saved? At Vernon, the work appears to be at a stand; and what remains to be done, is to strengthen the converts in the faith of the Gospel, to gather in the gleanings of the reformation, and build a house of worship.—On Saturday, the place on which to erect the house was determined upon by the Committee, and it was agreed to commence the building as soon as possible. On Lord's day, two that were some of the first fruits of the reformation, followed their Lord and Master in the ordinance of baptism.

When I take a retrospective view of what has been accomplished in so short a time, I am constrained to say, "what hath God wrought?"

Yours in the best of bonds.

WM. BENTLEY.

For the Christian Secretary.

"Forget not the assembling of yourselves together."—Inspiration.

It is presumed every Christian professor will cheerfully acknowledge the foregoing direction, to be one of vital importance to the Church of God; for where would be the external worship and ordinances of God's house, were all Christian professors to neglect "the assembling of themselves together." Notwithstanding the general assent to the preceding truth, how many Christian professors do almost habitually neglect the worship of God's house, on all occasions except perhaps the first day of the week, or Lord's day; and even the public services of this holy day, are counted a weariness by too many. And here, Mr. Editor, I would suggest the enquiry to every professor, whether it is becoming them, on evenings appointed by the Church for worship and conference, for any to absent themselves, unless through necessity. Those who have felt it their duty to endeavour to maintain a spirit of piety and devotion themselves, and who feel that a great responsibility rests on them, in regard to occasional or stated meetings for worship, often have had occasion to mourn over the languid state of piety: and especially when their professed brethren and sisters, instead of coming with them up "to the help of the Lord," have been inclined to neglect the social prayer meeting and conference room; while perhaps on the evening designated for worship, their houses have been opened for the social and gay party.

It is not my purpose, Mr. Editor, to raise a voice against that friendly intercourse, which is the bond of society, but I would again solemnly enquire whether our obligations to God and the Church, do not require of us, first of all, to make such an arrangement of our temporal matters, that we may uniformly give our attendance upon every meeting of the Church, unless providentially prevented. And is there no other evening in the week, when we can have the society of our neighbours and friends, except the evenings devoted by the Church to the worship of God? There may be many professors who have never reflected on this subject. To such I would say, that for every thought, word and action, we must give an account in the great day of God Almighty; and at that dread hour, every circumstance of our lives, and all our faith, and labours of love, will have its just recompense of reward.—"I speak as unto wise men, judge ye what I say."

D. Y.

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1827.

It is desirable that the Missionaries in the employment of the Convention, should collect such information in relation to every Church in their respective circuits, as shall enable them to lay before the Convention at their Annual Meeting in June next, the actual state of each Church, in regard to numbers—whether supplied with Pastors, or not—the amount of their ability to support the stated ministry of the word,—and such other facts in respect to their situation and prospects, as will be interesting, and necessary; in order that the New Board which will then be chosen, may be better enabled, by having a view of the whole ground, to know how to conduct their future operations for the edification of the body.

It is also desirable, that the Missionaries should encourage the feeble Churches, which are languishing for the want of the stated administration of the appointed means of grace, to unite their strength, and in this way secure the stated services of some one of the Ministers of Christ.

Until the Churches shall feel more strongly their interests, and their obligations in this matter, and come up with becoming spirit and persevering energy to the work of the Lord, they may not rationally expect the divine blessing to descend upon them.

We know there are discouragements in the way—this the soldier of the cross, who has suitably counted the cost, expects. He knows that opposition will arise, to carrying up the walls of the spiritual Jerusalem. He expects to encounter many Sanballats and Tobiahs.—We wrestle not, says the Apostle, against flesh and blood, but against principalities and powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places. Wherefore he exhorts his Ephesian brethren to take to themselves the whole armour of God, that they may be able to stand in the evil day, and having done all, to stand. We believe there are in every Church of Christ, some on whom rests the spirit of Caleb and Joshua, who are ready to say, we are fully able to go in and possess the land. These should be encouraged to go forward, relying on the strength of His arm, who has never been foiled or overcome, and who has said to His Church, "Lo I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

God has never been unrighteous, to forget the works of faith and the labours of love, which his people have performed for the glory of his name in the salvation of sinners, and the edification of his Church; but he ever has enriched the diligent soul with his grace.—While a Laodicean spirit and course of conduct ever has, and ever will receive his frown.—O may Jesus drive this Antinomian influence from our Churches, by the spirit of his mouth and the brightness of his appearing.

The benevolent spirit of the Gospel is diffusive in its nature. It leads its subjects to look, not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others; and to obey the sacred injunction, "Let the same mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus."—To desire to become the humble instruments of imparting the blessings of God's grace to our fellow beings, who are mortal and immortal, like ourselves. Such was pre-eminently the character of the holy Apostle, who was enabled through grace, to say in behalf of himself and his fellow Apostles, "We have the mind of Christ."

The situation of a Missionary of the cross is very responsible, and his duties arduous, whether his field of labour be a Christian, or Heathen land. Important consequences depend on the manner in which he shall fulfil the duties entrusted to him.—The character of the cause he advocates, will be in a degree identified with himself. He then should strive to become wise as a serpent, and harmless as a dove. And while with meekness and wisdom he should rebuke those who oppose themselves, he should also in the spirit of his divine master, strengthen the weak hands, and confirm the feeble knees, saying unto the weak, be strong, fear not, for your God will come with a recompense, he will come and save you.

God is now visiting a number of our Churches with the reviving influence of his spirit. Saints are comforted, and impenitent sinners around them are pricked in the heart, and constrained to cry, "what shall we do to be saved." The fields are white already to the harvest, and those who have stood idle even to this eleventh hour, are now invited and required, to go and work in the vineyard of the Lord.

While then, the voice of inspiration cries, "All flesh is grass, and the goodness thereof as the flower of the field;" while the grass withereth, and the flower fadeth, let Zion be exhorted to work while the day lasts, knowing that the night of death is at hand to the generation now on the earth. And since we are assured by the same divine inspiration, "that the word of the Lord endureth forever," and that this is the word which by the gospel is preached unto us, let us use all diligence by our prayers and exertions, that this word may have free course, run, and be glorified in the salvation of dying men.

REVIVALS.

The town of Lee, Mass. is at this time visited with a precious revival of religion.—As many as 140 it is judged, have already been brought into the kingdom of Immanuel; and the work continues as interesting as at any former period.

In Bozraville, Conn. a shower of divine grace has descended, and 65 have made a public profession of religion.

In Athens, and Washington Co. Georgia, a gracious work is now going forward.

At Glenville, and Ithaca, N. York, a precious season is enjoyed by the different denominations of Evangelical Christians.

In Boston, the Lord is reviving the spirit of the humble and contrite.—Christians are aroused to activity, and sinners in numbers are enquiring "what they shall do to be saved?"

In Candor, N. York, the Lord is visiting the inhabitants in mercy. It is thought that sixty souls have recently been brought into the kingdom of Christ.

In Troy, N. York, a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord, has been enjoyed the winter past. The aged, the middle-aged, and the youth, have shared in the good work.

The 2d Presbyterian Church at Wilmington, Delaware, is now enjoying a season of God's grace.

The various Christian denominations in the town of Ludlow, Mass. are now enjoying the life-giving influence of the spirit of God.

In Vermont, the towns of Clarendon, Charlotte, Rutland, Weybridge, New Haven, Benson, Addison, Hinesburgh, Pittsford, Mount Holly and Ludlow, have been blest with revivals the last winter.

In Alsted N. Hampshire, sixty souls have recently obtained hope in Christ.

In a number of towns in Pennsylvania, the spirit of God is now shed down abundantly.

We might extend these notices much further, but our limits will not admit of it.—According to this time shall it be said, What hath God wrought?"

A letter in the Christian Advocate of the 10th of March, from Rev. Aaron Loomis, dated Manchester, Conn. March 3d, 1827, states, that they have in that place a good work of God.—That not far from 60 have found the pearl of great price, and that the flame is spreading gloriously. That they have from 1 to 3 meetings every evening. He suggests that his only fear is, that unbelief, want of holy love, humility, union, and want of holiness in general, will cause the Lord to withhold his blessing.

How important that Christians watch and pray, lest they enter into temptation. On the side which they think themselves the most secure, there the enemy not unfrequently enters the citadel unperceived. "What I say unto you, I say unto all, watch," is the wise and solemn injunction of the Saviour.

At a meeting of the citizens of Hartford, at the Court House, on the evening of the 13th inst. the subject of procuring a public parade ground and mall, for the use of our city, was fully and ably discussed. After which the meeting adopted a resolution, that it was expedient to procure a suitable plot of ground for the purpose; and appointed a committee of seven gentlemen, to make the necessary inquiries on the subject, and report at a future meeting.

Friday the 13th of April next is appointed by the Governor of this state, to be observed as a day of public fasting, humiliation and prayer. The proclamation is in the usual style.

Thursday the 5th day of April is appointed for the observance of a public fast in Massachusetts.

The Steam Boats Oliver Ellsworth and Macdonough, have commenced their regular trips between this city and New-York.

In answer to our respected correspondent, who has inquired of us where the remedy for intemperance, noticed in our paper, may be found, we have given the reply to a similar inquiry from the Christian Advocate, published in the city of New-York.

"A Subscriber," and many other inquirers are informed, that the remedy in question may be obtained of Dr. Chambers, at the corner of Broadway and Broome-st. N. Y. His price is \$5, but to the poor and indigent he administers it gratis. As to "certificates of his virtues," in addition to what has before been stated, the following cases have come under the observation of the Editor of this paper, within a few days.

Here follows a list of certificates.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SINEX, is received, and while we admire the writer's ingenuity, we are constrained to doubt the correctness of his hypothesis. But as the investigation of the subject may elicit light in reference to the Christian Sabbath, we here say, that "Sinex" has suggested, that in addition to the example of Christ and his Apostles, and the practice of the Church in succeeding ages—he is of opinion that we have express warrant from the Old Testament, for the change of the Sabbath from the 7th to the 1st, or eighth day. The passage which Sinex quotes is found in Ezekiel, 43d chapter, and two last verses.—"Seven days shall they purge the altar and purify it, and they shall consecrate themselves. And when these days are expired, it shall be, that upon the eighth day, and so forward, the priests shall make your burnt offerings upon the altar, and your peace offerings; and I will accept you, saith the Lord God." The phrase, "when those days are expired," Sinex considers as alluding to the close of the Jewish mode of worship, and the 8th day, to the Christian Sabbath, and that more divine form of worship which was established by Christ.

TACITUS, wishes some of our correspondents to inform him from what authority, or from what source we may learn, that the Apostles of Christ have assigned twelve hundred and sixty years, as the duration of the dominion of Anti-christ.

Questions for the Hartford Baptist Bible Class, Tuesday evening, March 20.

MATTHEW, Chap. VII.

In what sense are we, in the commencement of the chapter, forbidden to judge? What is meant by casting our pearls before swine? How shall we un-

derstand the sentiments expressed in the 7th verse? What is meant by the words, "ye shall not be wise as the wise are?" In what respect is the way that leadeth to destruction broad? What application should be made of the 15th and 20th verses, in verse 1? What particular principle is denoted in the 22d verse? What is meant by hearing the sayings of Christ? What are we taught in the 29th verse?

THE BIBLICAL READER.

Or interesting extracts from the Scriptures; with practical observations and questions for the examination of scholars. For the use of schools, colleges, and Sunday schools in parishes and families. By Rev. J. L. ELLIS, A. M. Rector of St. Matthew's Church and Principal of a Literary Seminary, Boston, Mass.

This interesting and useful work, had on application to the publishers, Messrs. Lincoln & Edmonds, Boston, and at the Store of Mr. Ezekiah Huntington, this city.

General Intelligence.

Congressional.

Nineteenth Congress—Second Session.

Tuesday, Feb.

Mr. Dickerson made an unsuccessful attempt to take up the Woolen Bill. The bill for appropriations for the Military service of the United States, was, after much discussion, ordered to a third reading. The bill for adjustment of claims of persons entitled to demerit under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, was, as amended, ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, discussion on the resolution offered by Mr. Adams, while a minister in Europe. The resolution on this subject had not been taken when the expiration of the hour caused the adjournment of the debate. The committee on Public Lands made a report on the bill for the sale of the public lands, which was referred against Mr. Graham, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, by Wilson, which entirely acquitted Mr. Adams of all the charges. The House then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, when the Colonies were again discussed. Mr. Mallory moved to amend the bill in the fifth section by inserting the words "and Mr. Pearce and Mr. Cambreleng opposed amendment, and Mr. Strong agreed. The House then took a recess till six o'clock.

After the recess, the discussion of the Colonial bill was resumed, when the amendment of Mr. Mallory was agreed to. The bill was then read, and reported the bill as amended. The first amendment, inserting the words "by sea," was then disagreed to before any other proceedings were taken in the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb.

In the Senate, the Colonial Trade bill was taken up and further discussed. Amendments were offered and rejected. Amendments offered by Mr. Smith of Missouri, on motion of Mr. Woodbury, carried, yeas 22, noes 10.—The appropriation bills received from the other House, as a special order, and on Mr. Haynes to lay it on the table, the yeas 20, noes 20, when the clause casting the vote in the affirmative.

In the House of Representatives, Wright resumed his observations on the bill for the extension of the charter of the Georgia Railroad, but had not finished them when the expiration of the hour compelled him to desist before he had finished. The House then resumed the consideration of the Colonial Trade bill which was continued by a motion of Mr. Tomlinson on the table, in consequence of the subject being received from the other House, which can be acted on this day and to-morrow.

The bill making appropriation for certain Indian Treaties, and the bills for the improvement of light houses and improvement of the coast were passed.

Thursday, Feb.

In the Senate, Mr. Benton from the Committee to whom were referred the resolutions of the President of the United States, reported the bill for the Creek Indians, made a report thereon, accompanied by a resolution, respecting the President to continue his exertions for the extinction of the Indian title to land in the chartered limits of Georgia.

A number of private bills from the other House were passed.

The bills making appropriations for naval service, for the Indian Department, for the preservation and repair of the coast land road, were passed.

The bill for laying out and opening roads in the Territory of Michigan, and bill making appropriations for the buildings, were discussed and laid on the table.

The Vice President gave notice of a bill, according to usage, leave the chamber at 12 o'clock.

In the House of Representatives, discussion on the resolution of Mr. Sumner, suspended by the length of the morning session. The House recessed from its session to the vote of the Senate, in amendment to strike out the proviso in the House, in relation to double the amount of the Indian title to land in the chartered limits of Georgia.

Saturday, March 10. The House of Representatives, on the motion of the Committee on the Judiciary, to report on the investigation of the case of the President, renewed his motion for a resolution submitting the case to the President of the United States.

The motion to agree with the resolution of the Committee on the Judiciary, was agreed to. The House then adjourned till Monday next, at 5 P. M. after one of the longest sessions that we remember. The leading fact disclosed by the proceedings, is, that the bill concerning commercial intercourse with the Indians, has wholly failed, and that the subject is left precisely where it was at the commencement of the Session of Congress.

IN SENATE.

House returned the Colonial Trade bill adhered to their amendment.

Bill was then taken up on motion of Mr. Adams, who moved that it be concurred in the amendment of the bill.

Yeas 20—Noes 25. Mr. Sumner then moved that the Senate concur in the amendment of the bill.

Yeas 20—Noes 25. The bill was then passed. The following vote: Yeas 25—Noes 25. The bill was rejected.

Senate, we understand, this day, concurred in the amendment of the bill, among others, the following names:

Commissioners for the payment of the debt of the late Governor of New York, to the Republic of Greece, under the late Convention of Great Britain—Langdon Cheever, Henry Seawell, of North Carolina, Ogden, of New Jersey, to be Commissioners.

Mr. Rochester, of New York, to be Affairs to the Republic of Greece.

Mr. T. Watts, of South Carolina, to be Affairs to the Republic of Greece.

Mr. Wheaton, of New York, to be Affairs to the Kingdom of Denmark.

Mr. Markley, to be Naval Officer of Philadelphia.

Mr. Cox to be receiver of Public Money at New Orleans.

Mr. Everett, from the Senate, to which was referred two resolutions of the Legislature of Georgia, relating to the control of the limits of the state of Georgia, and claimed by the Creek Indians, and detailed report thereon, and the adoption of sundry resolutions.

Drayton accompanied the amendments, disclaiming all wish to discuss the general subject, but stating he had from all the other members of the Senate.

Forsyth went at great length into the details of the nature of the amendments of the controversy. He was supported by Mr. Powell, who concluded by moving to lay the report, the amendments, and the resolutions, on the table.

The question was divided, and the motion on the table was carried.

Question on printing was then taken up, after some discussion. The yeas were 61—Noes 57.

Mr. Swan, it was moved, that the thanks of this House be given to the Hon. John W. Taylor, for his able, impartial, and dignified manner in the performance of the deliberations of the Chair.

From the N. Y. Statesman.

It appears to be generally conceded, that the session of Congress just closed, has done but little to respond to the expectations of the country, and nothing to the credit of the House of Representatives.

Every public act of Congress has been defeated in its progress; and the session has been wasted in fruitless and frivolous topics. Such a session would reflect discredit on a government of a market town, or the village; but how vastly in the estimation of Legislators to the Nation, and how much it should belong to the dignity of the House of Representatives, to be so habitually, and often so completely, defeated.

Many bills were passed in both Houses, and on more than any other of the session, and it is hardly necessary to add, that the session has been honorably closed, and the Congress collectively, and individually, in the defeat of the session, have been passed, the pre-

and the sentiments expressed in the amendment made to the joint resolution for the purpose of inducing the House to adhere to the 15th and 20th verses of the 22d verse? What particular principle is involved in the 22d verse? What are we taught in the 29th verse?

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General Intelligence

Congressional.

Nineteenth Congress—Second Session.

Tuesday, Feb. 26.

Mr. Dickinson made an unsuccessful attempt to take up the bill.

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Congress have, it is conceived, wantonly trifled with the feelings and interests of the nation, while they have discovered a liberality bordering on profusion, in appropriating the national funds to objects not within their province by the Constitution. The people have the remedy for these evils in their hands, and it is hoped, they possess virtue and intelligence sufficient, to apply it discreetly.

From the N. Y. Statesman.

GEOGRAPHY.

Governor Troup, in a letter to the Secretary of War of the United States, dated 17th February, has expressed his determination to resist the interference of the General Government, in the disputed matters between Georgia and the Creeks. The following are extracts:

"Thus the military character of the menace is established, and I am only at liberty to give to it the defiance which it merits. You will distinctly understand, therefore, that I feel it to be my duty to resist to the utmost, any military attack which the Government of the United States shall think proper to make on the territory, the people, or the sovereignty of Georgia; and all the measures necessary to the performance of this duty, according to our limited means, are in progress. From the first decisive act of hostility, you will be considered and treated as a public enemy, and with the less repugnance, because you to whom we might constitutionally have appealed for our defence against invasion, are yourselves the invaders; and what is more, the unblushing allies of the savages whose cause you have adopted."

You have referred me, for the rule of my conduct, to the treaty of Washington, which, like all other treaties which have received the constitutional sanction, is among the supreme laws of the land, and which the President is therefore bound to carry into effect, "by all the measures under his control." In turn, I take the liberty to refer you to a treaty of prior date, and prior notification, concluded at the Indian Springs; a copy of the proclamation of which, under the sign manual of the President, I have the honour to inclose. On the comparison of dates, the President may think proper to remind the Congress, that the old grant, claims preference of the new, and that when vested rights have passed, the old treaty, like the old grant, has preference of the new."

The following orders have been issued, pursuant to this determination of the Governor:

Executive Department, Georgia, }
Milledgeville, 17th Feb. 1827. }

ORDERED, That the Attorney and Solicitors General of this State, in every instance of complaint made of the arrest of any Surveyor, engaged in the survey of the lately ceded Territory, by any civil process under the authority of the Government of the United States, do take all necessary and legal measures to effect the liberation of the person so arrested, and to bring to justice either by indictment or otherwise, the officers or parties concerned in such arrestation, as offenders against the laws, and violators of the peace and personal security of the public officers, and citizens of this State—that they give professional advice and assistance in their defence, against any prosecution or action which may be instituted against them, as officers in the service of the State, and that they promptly make known to this Department, their acts and doings in the premises.

It is moreover enjoined on the civil magistrates of this State, having competent jurisdiction of the same, to be aiding and assisting in enquiring into the cause of every such arrest or detention as aforesaid, that the person may be discharged forthwith, if illegally or unjustly detained, and in affording such redress to the aggrieved or injured party, as by law he may be entitled to receive.

By the Governor.

E. H. PIERCE, Sec'y.

Head Quarters, }
Milledgeville, Feb. 17, 1827. }

ORDERED.—The Major Generals commanding the 6th and 7th Divisions, will immediately issue orders to hold in readiness the several Regiments and Battalions, within their respective commands, to repel any hostile invasion of the Territory of this State. Depots of arms and ammunition, central to each Division, will be established in due time.

By the Commander in Chief.

JNO. W. A. SANFORD, Aid de-Camp.

The National Intelligencer of Thursday last says, we have information from the State of Georgia, under the date of the 10th inst. the substance of which is, that no objection to the survey of the country between the new treaty line, and the boundary line between Georgia and Alabama, as run by the Commissioners of the former, at present exists. The interference of the Indians, we are assured was only intended in the nature of a protest, to entitle them more strongly to further compensation from the United States, and not to prevent surveys. The employment of troops on the part of Georgia, therefore, for the protection of the Surveyors against Indian hostility, in prosecuting the instructions of the laws of the State, was unnecessary. This information is particularly acceptable, as it removes any apprehension of collision, by means of armed men, between the Government of the United States, and that of the State of Georgia.

GOV. TROUP'S WAR.

The Georgia Statesman of the 20th ult. has the following paragraph:

"We stop the press to announce, positively, that his Excellency the Governor, in the official character of 'Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of this State,' has bid defiance to the President's intentions and measure, relative to the Creek controversy; and has actually ordered out 'the 6th and 7th divisions of Georgia militia, to repel any hostile invasion of the territory of the State,'—assuring them that depots of arms and ammunition shall be established in due time."

Slave Trade.—On the 27th of Jan. H. B. M. sloop of war Redwing, arrived at Hampshire, (England,) from the Western Coast of Africa, and brought intelligence that the Slave Trade is going on with increased activity. In a short cruise round the Bight of Benin only, the Redwing boarded nearly thirty sail of vessels, under the French, Spanish, Portuguese and Brazilian flags, all fitted for the reception of slaves; and, from the best authority, it is supposed, that there are nearly thirty thousand of these poor wretches ready for embarkation along the coast, and are only deferred from being instantly shipped thro' the vigilance of the cruisers.

The English paper from which we take these particulars, adds:—"This ship presents another instance of the great number of Europeans sacrificed in the hitherto ineffectual attempt of putting a stop to the traffic, she having lost, during the time she has been in commission, (a period of less than two years,) nine officers and nearly fifty men. Of five officers who went out in her gun-room mess, and thirteen in her midshipmen's, only one in each has returned; the rest (except two promoted) have either died from the effects of climate, been lost on board detained slave vessels, or obliged to leave the coast from ill-health."

It is certainly unfortunate that such great sacrifices, devoted to so important a service, should prove unavailing; and that the miscreants engaged in the trade, should escape the just punishment of the laws.

Greeks.—The inhabitants of Orleans county, had a meeting at the court house, in Albion, on the 23d Feb. and took measures to collect subscriptions to aid the Greeks.

The following subscriptions have been made in Salina:—245 barrels salt; \$44 49 cash; 6 barrels beef; 2 barrels flour; 1 box glass; 1 musket; 1 pair shoes; 1 set chairs; 1 pair boots. The cash proceeds of the above donations are to be sent to the treasurer of the Greek Committee in Albany or New York.

The following are the receipts of the New-York Committee, since the last notice on the subject:

The sum of \$261 50, through the hands of Abner Hubbard, of Rochester, being the amount collected by a few individuals. From Tom Turkey, of Poughkeepsie, \$5. From William W. Baldwin, of York, Upper Canada, \$75 24, collected from a few gentlemen, members of the Parliament of Upper Canada, and his own family.—William Randall, of Cortland village \$25. Jewett City Union Circle of Friends, Norwich, Conn. \$23. From Mr. Miller, \$28 95, and a gold ring from a lady, from Montpelier, Vermont. From New-Haven, from the same hand, \$153 61. From Bithon "from Charleston, \$5.

Greeks.—Mr Eynard has addressed to the Nouvellist Vaudois, the following extract of the happy and important news which he has received from Greece:

"Since the letter which I had the honour to write to the Committee of Lausanne, the 15th of January, (this should perhaps be December,) I have received numerous letters from Napoli di Romania, of the 12th, 13th and 18th of December, all of them bring news favourable to Greece, of which the following is the substance.

"Colonel Heidick writes nearly in the following terms:

"After a fatiguing passage, and some dangers we arrived at Napoli the 5th of Dec. and entered the Port at the same time as the American frigate. The Turks have been defeated by land in Eastern Greece, and obliged to raise the siege of Athens."

"The Egyptian fleet, through which we happily passed, though it consisted of 75 sail, had only provisions on board, and no troops for Ibrahim. The Greeks are joyful and full of hope. The National Assembly has not yet fixed on the place of its sitting."

"To-morrow we set out for Egipta, by way of Epidauris. We shall afterwards go to Athens."

"Admiral Miaulou has taken the command of the frigate, and is gone with it to Poros."

"Karaiskaki has covered himself with glory at Aracoma, towards Livadia; he there attacked Musla Bey, Kalfa of Romelia, with 2,000 men, and completely defeated him. Before the action the Turk was going to retire. No! replied Karaiskaki, Misolougli demands blood, and 1,300 barbarians were sacrificed to the names of those sacred victims. The fury of the Greeks shows how the wounds in the hearts of the victors were still bleeding. (The greater part of Karaiskaki's troops is composed of the defenders of Misolougli, who lost every thing they held dear, when that town was plundered.) A rich booty, in arms and baggage, was the result of this brilliant success."

"The expedition of Collioti promised a happy result, and the inhabitants seconded it with all their power, offering all the provisions they could spare, and some money."

"The distributions of provisions had commenced, and M. Bailey had exerted himself to make the best use of the two cargoes going to the assistance of the most important points, and especially to Karaiskaki, who shows himself every where with continual success, &c. &c."

"The letters from Napoli announce besides, the arrival of six vessels with provisions, and a ship sent from Zante."

"Accept, &c. J. G. EYNARD."

Dissensions are said to have broken out at Hydra, in consequence of the government levying a heavy impost on the Hydriotes.

Lord Cochrane has written a letter to the Greek Government, promising to be with them in a short time.

A letter from Lloyd's agent at Smyrna, dated Dec. 18, states that a great disturbance had occurred at Ibra. The sailors demanding money, which the government refused them, threatened to leave the island with the vessels in port, and plunder every ship that came in their way. Two ships put to sea—when the British ship of war Talbot interfered, and put a stop to others that were attempting to escape.

A Trieste letter of Jan. 10th, says, "a ship from Zante has brought an important account that the Turkish garrison of Candia and Candia, has surrendered for want of provisions."

A Tartar, lately arrived at Constantinople from Agrafa, had brought news of the revolt of the Greeks in Albania. A plot had been discovered, formed by the Albanians attending the public baths of Constantinople. The Pacha of Monch has revolted.

Turkey.—Letters from Constantinople of the 27th of December say, "The Military reform makes rapid progress; the Government neglects nothing to ensure its success; and, with this view, has lately banished to Asia a great number of vagabonds. The Captain Pacha is in the highest favour with the Sultan. The Marquis de Ribeaupierre is expected about the end of January. The defeat of Redschid Pacha, before Athens is generally spoken of. The news has been circulated in spite of the prohibitions of the new police."

The ship Chancellor, Captain Baker, sailed from New-York on the 13th inst. for Napoli di Romania, with a cargo of provisions, &c. for the Greeks. The value of the cargo is said to be \$18,000. Mr. Miller of Vermont, at the request of the Committee, has gone to superintend its distribution. Another vessel, for the same destination and the like object is to be despatched shortly.

The Morgan business.—Burrage Smith and John Whitney, who left this village, as is supposed in consequence of being implicated in the affair of the abduction of Morgan, sailed for Vera Cruz from New-York on the 12th inst. with the intention of residing at Tampico in the Mexican Republic. They were in New-York on the 5th, but on the arrival of one of the committee from this place as was supposed in pursuit, they chartered a pilot boat for \$350 to carry them to Sandy Hook, a distance of about twenty miles, and remained there waiting three days for the brig Brown. These men were among some of our most respected citizens, and, until this transaction, were irreproachable characters. It must have been a strong and a strange infatuation, coupled doubtless with a sense of duty, which could have prompted them to the commission of any outrage against the laws of society.—Rochester Republican.

[From the (U. C.) York Observer, Feb. 26.]

Morgan's Case.—We stop the press to insert a letter this moment received from our friend Captain Brant, which repels the foul charge attempted to be fastened on this province by our neighbours on the other side:

Sir—I have just read a paragraph in the New-York Spectator of the 16th instant, wherein it is stated, that the fraternity at Niagara had sent for me to receive and sacrifice the unhappy Morgan, of whom so much has been lately spoken.

You will oblige me by contradicting this report, which is wholly false. Neither in that instance, nor any other, has such a barbarous proposal been made to me, nor do I believe that a man exists who would have dared to wound my feelings in such a heinous manner.

I know nothing of the man nor of any transaction relating to him; and I am much surprised that my name has been called in question.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

Wellington Square, } J. BRANT.
24th Feb. 1827. }

Morgan.—Nothing has yet transpired to furnish a clue to the fate of this man. The story of his having been murdered at Fort Niagara, is probably groundless; for it is stated on the authority of one of the delegates to the Lewistown convention, that no signs of blood, or any probable evidence of the murder of Morgan, or of the perpetration of any sanguinary act, were discovered at or about the Fort. A report has also been current, that the Masons of Niagara applied to the Indian Chief Brant, who is a Mason to receive and sacrifice Morgan. Brant repels this statement with indignation, and declares that he never had any knowledge of such a person, and that no man exists who would dare to outrage his feelings, by such a heinous proposal. A Chancery suit has been instituted in New-York, in the name of William Morgan and David C. Miller, to recover damages of a bookseller, for pirating "Illustrations of Masonry." This would lead to the supposition that Morgan was still alive; but a New-York paper says that the suit might be commenced in his name, whether he was alive or dead, as it is not founded on an affidavit.—Mid. Gaz.

France.—The following paragraph from a London paper, would seem to indicate that a tempest is brewing:

"A French merchantman, from Calcutta to Bordeaux, was this morning insured at Lloyd's at five guineas per cent. against British capture only. The vessel was warranted to sail from Calcutta on or before the 1st of February."

The Paris Chamber of commerce has petitioned the King against the proposed law to restrain the press. It is said that the King has refused an interview to a deputation from the French Academy with a similar petition.

On a recent public occasion, prince Talleyrand was assaulted and flogged by a count Manbreuil. The latter was arrested and committed to prison. The provocation to the assault was stated by Maubreuil to be, that Talleyrand, on the first restoration, employed him to assassinate Napoleon, and to recover the jewels of the crown from the wife of his brother Jerome. As he was only able to perform the less criminal part of his commission, by way-laying and robbing the Queen of Westphalia, his employer and accomplice refused to reward his service. He therefore began to complain of his treatment and his complaints were answered by six months close confinement in a dungeon. On his release he determined upon revenge, and has taken this method to gratify it.

Insolvent Laws.—The recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of Ogden and Saunders, leaves the States at liberty, to adopt an insolvent system which may extend to the protection of future acquisitions of property, as well as of the person, within the limits of the State passing the law. All hopes of a general Bankrupt Law, is now at end, and the only remedy for existing evils, is to be found in the adoption by each of the States of a judicious system of insolvency, adapted to their views and circumstances; the effect will be, to give to an insolvent debtor, the bounds of his State, as his Jail limits. The New-York Inquirer suggests to the Legislature of that State, the propriety of passing a law, recognizing the validity of the insolvent laws of other States. This, it is said, would probably be followed by a similar recognition in other States, and thus operate as an equivalent, in some instances, for a national Bankrupt Law. The idea is a very good one.—Providence Journal.

Fire.—The Steam Saw Mill in the upper part of the city of Savannah, took fire on the 25th ult. and was entirely destroyed. The mill was owned by J. P. Williamson, Esq. Cost originally \$30,000—was supposed to be worth about \$15,000, when destroyed—and was insured for \$10,000. Lumber to the value of about \$900 was also destroyed.

A praiseworthy act.—A noble act of benevolence towards the suffering Greeks is mentioned in our last Mount-Holly (N. J.) Mirror. On the 20th ult. a marriage was celebrated in that place. After the ceremony was over, the Bridegroom, (besides making a handsome gratuity to the magistrate who had married him) deposited the sum of THIRTY DOLLARS, to be forwarded to the Greek Com-

mittee, remarking at the same time to the magistrate, that he considered it the most christian and rational manner of celebrating his nuptials by contributing in charity and benevolence, an equivalent necessary to sustain the heartless and demoralizing conduct of health-drinking, and punch-drinking, sensual feasting, &c. And to this sentiment we most cordially agree.

Dram Drinking.—It is melancholy to read such scenes as the following, but as it may serve as a warning to others, it seems a proper subject of publicity. It happened in Danville Ky.

A most horrid scene was witnessed in our streets last Saturday evening. Mr. John Speed, one of our most vigilant and respectable county officers, arrested a man by the name of John Shelton who had been drinking freely, for an alleged outrage at Maj. Perkins' Inn, on the bar-keeper. Having succeeded, with the assistance of the by-standers, in taking him before a magistrate, he broke from the officer, and got into the street, when he drew a large butcher's knife and defied the law. Mr. Speed pursued him with a pistol, and as the outlaw advanced upon him, he fired, but without effect; he then retreated, having nothing to defend himself with, but the offender rushed furiously upon him, and thrust his knife into his arm which prostrated him to the ground. In this situation he was saved from inevitable death by those who had assembled, as the assailant was preparing to make another lunge, but he was forced by rocks thrown by the crowd to desist; he then tried to make his escape, but was subdued and retaken, and committed to jail. He has since been bailed—penalty \$1000.

Another lamentable proof of the evil effects of dram drinking.

Fires.—A terrible fire was experienced at Norfolk, on the 9th inst. A great number of houses and stores, together with the Episcopal Church were destroyed. Between 40 and 50 families are by the awful visitation thrown upon the world without a shelter.

At Winsted, on Thursday night the Store lately occupied by Mr. Hinsdale, was destroyed.—Particulars are not received.

At Wethersfield, two barns were consumed yesterday morning.

To dissolve India Rubber.—A friend in Charleston informs us, that by keeping India Rubber in warm neatfoot oil for two or three days, it will become completely dissolved. A composition of neatfoot oil and India Rubber would probably render boots impervious to water.—N. E. Farmer

MARRIED.

At Windsor, Mr. Amos A. Collins, to Miss Sally Maria Newbury, daughter of James Newbury, Esq.

At Norwalk, Mr. Rufus G. Taylor, aged 20, a member of Yale College.

At Waltham, Mass. on the 1st inst. Hon. Christopher Gore, aged 69.

At Windsor, on the 11th inst. Mr. Timothy Phelps, aged 79.

Died at Tolland Feb. 25th, Mrs. Sally Willey, consort of the Hon. Calvin Willey, aged 43.

In the death of Mrs. W. her friends and family have sustained an irreparable loss. As a wife and Mother, it may be truly said of her, she guided her affairs with much discretion. Nor was her attention wholly confined to the temporal interests of those about her; but she was anxious to bring up her family in the steps in which she had for many years walked—the steps which lead to eternal happiness. In the domestic circle she was much valued. Brothers and sisters participated in the happiness which her distinguished virtues inspired; the children of her love found in her a faithful instructor and friend; and the husband of her youth every joy, and the balm of every sorrow. The religion which she professed was not an idle fancy that dwelt upon the exterior of the mind, and enjoyed the dismal extasies of fanatical speculation. No, indeed! It was the enlivening and active faith of that Gospel which has brought life and immortality to light. It was a deep and settled principle of the heart, which sweetly mingled itself with the affections, incorporated itself with the disposition, and produced a happy result to the entire character of the possessor.

At Suffield, on the 25th of Feb. Mr. Zenas Sikes, aged 36.—He received his death wound on the preceding Wednesday, in assisting to turn a boat at the ferry. The boat fell, and caught fire, and he was killed. He was a most valuable man, and his loss is much regretted. The funeral was attended at the house of the deceased, on Tuesday the 27th. A numerous and solemn assembly of affectionate neighbors and friends, followed him to the house appointed for all the living. He has left a widow and three dear little children, and an extensive train of connections, to lament his loss. He lived respected, and died lamented. He was a dutiful child—an affectionate husband—a kind father—a neighbour beloved—a useful industrious citizen.—But he is gone—he will return to us no more.—He conversed with calmness on a future state. A few minutes before he died, he sang the 61st hymn. 2d book.—O may this death be sanctified to us all.—O may we be also ready.

Died at Trenton, N. J. on the 20th ult

POETRY.

For the Christian Secretary.

MY SISTER'S GRAVE.

I remember her well,
When her cheek was so pale,
And her senses were veiled
By a lunatic spell.

And her fitfulness seemed,
When her reason had fled,
Like the soul's aching dread,
When it horribly dreamed.

And they made her a grave,
'Twas a cold chilly day
When they dug the ice away,
Where the tall willows wave.

And her mother was there,
When they laid her to rest,
With the snow on her breast,
In an agony of prayer.

But I spake as she sighed,
When we lingered away—
"Jane is cold, Ma, to-day,
And what means it, she died."

O that vision of life,
When its dawning began,
Will outlive the short span
Of its heart-rending strife;

It will flourish as fair,
Till she bursts on my sight,
Where the angels of light
With their golden harps are.

And I love to muse lone,
When the Autumn leaves fall
By the orchard lot wall,
Where the dead's spirits moan.

And the blackbrier creeps,
Its green leaves to entwine,
With the red summer vine
Where that low'd sister sleeps.

And I joy that there's room,
In that deep quiet spot,
Where the dead are forgot,
To make me a tomb.

ISAAC.

From the London Baptist Magazine.

"RETURN UNTO THY REST, O MY SOUL."

Like Noah's dove, the spirit seeks in vain.
Whilst o'er the earth she wings her devious way,
Some solid ground—some resting place to gain:

The world, deceitful as the treacherous main,
Is deluged with a thousand gilded woes;—
Now cheer'd alas! by hope's delusive ray,
She lights to spend a long and cloudless day;

And now, o'erwhelmed by disappointment's throes,
She mourns the ark she left—to heav'n she flies,
Where pleasure ne'er betrays, nor ever dies;

And on the tomb of faded earthly joys
Where hope's fair scene in scatter'd frag-
ments lies,
She writes—and Oh! 'tis truth her pen em-
ploys—
"Too low they build who build beneath the
skies."

From the American Baptist Magazine.
Important Resolves

We give place to the following communication as will be seen, by a request from a respectable Body. The first Resolve, which relates to electioneering, it is well known, has no bearing on this quarter of our Republic, in which the practice never was, and we trust, never will be tolerated. The Resolves on intemperance and duelling are worthy of a place in every periodical in the country; and we hope that this, and every effort to suppress the growing evils of suicide and murder, ardent spirits and false honor, will be as successful as they are laudable and philanthropic.

To the Editors of the Amer. Bap. Mag.
Black Swamp, (S. Ca.) Dec. 20, 1826.

GENTLEMEN,

Agreeably to a resolution of the Savannah River Baptist Association at its last Session, I herewith transmit you a copy of certain resolutions, which you will please insert in said Magazine, if you deem them worthy a place in that very useful publication, and thereby confer a favour on many of the friends of Zion in this, and we trust, other parts of the world.

THOMAS POLHILL.

Clerk of S. R. B. A.

Resolutions adopted by the Savannah River Baptist Association.

Whereas many of the churches, attached to this Association, have represented to this body the shameful and demoralizing extent to which electioneering is carried on within our bounds, and desiring that some method should be adopted by which the evil may be remedied, or at least mitigated; and whereas, as a religious body, we have no power, not even over our own brethren, whereby we can coerce or control them in matters of civil policy; we can therefore only determine for ourselves, and affectionately and earnestly recommend to others a similar course.

Therefore, Resolved unanimously, That we view with deep regret and sorrow, the practice of electioneering pursued by many candidates for public favour, as destructive of our rights as free-men, and producing a most demoralizing and ruinous effect among our citizens, leading the young and inconsiderate into habits of intemperance and folly; and destroying that confidence among men, which will eventually, we fear, prove prejudicial to a free suffrage.

The practice of electioneering now pursued, has a tendency to destroy all fair competition; consequently, virtuous and good men are in a great measure deterred from venturing before the public,

because they cannot condescend to gain favour upon such terms; and when they are induced to make the attempt, they must act contrary to their own views of propriety, and go with the multitude, or lose the object of their pursuit. By these means, the public are deprived too frequently, of the talents and services of the upright and worthy part of the community.

Resolved also, That we do individually, and collectively determine, to withhold our vote and influence from any and every man, who may hereafter directly or indirectly, in his own person, or by his friends, attempt to introduce himself into office by such means as have been so perniciously pursued; namely, by going from place to place, collecting together the idle and vicious, the young and inexperienced, and dealing out to them copious draughts of ardent spirits; thereby inflaming their senses, destroying their reason, and preparing them to answer any purpose that designing men may desire.

Resolved, likewise, That we fully and cordially unite in sentiment, with the Anti-duelling Society of Charleston; and will most religiously withhold our countenance and support, from any man, or set of men, who may hereafter engage in the horrid practice of duelling, either as principals, seconds, friends or abettors, or who shall publicly advocate the practice.

Resolved, That we do hereby recommend to all our brethren, to the pious of all denominations of christians, and to every citizen who loves his country, to co-operate with us in endeavouring to lessen these growing and destructive evils. We also recommend most earnestly to the members in our Union, to be extremely cautious in the use of ardent spirits themselves, and thereby strengthen precept by example.

True extract from the Minutes of the Savannah River Baptist Association—
By THOMAS POLHILL, Clerk.

ORDINATION.

At Dighton, on Wednesday last, Rev. CALDER GREENE, a licentiate of the Baptist Church in New-Bedford, was set apart by solemn ordination to the work of the gospel ministry.

The Introductory Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Gale, of Tiverton, Sermon by Rev. Mr. Welsh, of Warren; Ordaining Prayer by Rev. Mr. Pease, of Seekonk; the Charge was given by Rev. Dr. Gano, of Providence; the Right Hand of Fellowship was presented by Rev. Mr. Benedict, of Pawtucket; and the Concluding Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Welsh; last Hymn and Benediction by the candidate.

The discourse on this occasion was founded upon Jeremiah, xxiii. 28. "The prophet that hath a dream, let him tell a dream; and he that hath my word, let him speak my word faithfully. What is the chaff to the wheat? saith the Lord."

The preacher introduced the subject by a few general remarks, touching the superior importance, and high responsibility of the ministerial office, adverting also to the sad delineation given by Jeremiah of the character of the false prophets of Israel, in his day. God by him declares, "I have not sent these prophets, yet they ran: I have not spoken to them, yet they prophesied. They prophecy lies in my name, saying, I have dreamed, &c. The prophet that hath a dream, let him tell a dream," &c.

The following sentiment was delivered from the passage: The mere speculations of unenlightened reason, should be presented to mankind as such, and the word of the Lord should be faithfully proclaimed as such; for, in importance, the former bears no proportion to the latter.

The sentiment was illustrated and enforced, by contrasting divine truth and mere human speculations, with particular reference to their nature, direct influence, and future consequences. With reference to their nature, it was remarked, that divine truth is pure, or holy, in its origin and matter, but such speculations are not. It is perfect, being the word of God, and presenting a whole system, every part of which has an important and essential bearing. But such speculations present distracted and discordant principles, and the system (if such it may be called) they form, is imperfect, and even frequently inconsistent with itself.

Divine truth stands unrivalled, a monument of the wisdom, justice and grace of God, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost.

With reference to their influence, it was remarked—divine truth tends to humble the human heart, to exalt the Lord, and to produce a proper view and reverential awe of him.

But the speculations of unenlightened reason tend to make men proud, ostentatious, opinionated, and self-sufficient.

Under a delusive idea of the province of human reason, and "dignity of human nature," men are led to oppose and exalt themselves above all that is called God, and is worshipped by experienced Christians.

Facts elicited by the recent controversy concerning the Trinity, Deity of Christ, &c. were adduced in proof.

And again, divine truth tends to pro-

mote holiness of heart and life; but the best precepts of unenlightened reason have proved insufficient to this end.

With reference to their future consequences, it was remarked that divine truth, while it produces even in the present world a degree of conformity to God, leads directly through the pearly gates of the heavenly city, into the New Jerusalem. But the mere speculations of unenlightened reason, by inflaming with pride the hearts of men, absolutely disqualify them for Heaven, and plunge their votaries into the ocean of eternity, notwithstanding all their boasted light, "dead in trespasses and sins." "There is a way that seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death," and "if the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into the ditch."

Therefore a prophet that hath a dream, should tell it as a dream, and he that hath God's word, should speak that word faithfully. What is the chaff to the wheat?

By way of improvement, the importance of the greatest circumspection in preachers was urged. That they cannot, in good conscience, lend their aid, to uphold the hands, or countenance the errors of those who would subvert the truth, as it is in Jesus.

And here the candidate for ordination was addressed in view of the subject, and urged, in endeavouring to bring into most vigorous exercise his intellectual powers, to do it always in subordination to the will of God. "A minister has no sure guide but his bible. He must preach the truth, not as it is in Cyprian, or Athanasius, or Ambrose, or Augustin; or as it is in Owen, or Gill, or Edwards, or Hopkins, or Fuller, but as it is in Jesus."

The speaker closed his address to the candidate in words to this effect: Should you, at any future day, be so unhappy, like Hymenus and Alexander of old, and some of later days, as to make shipwreck of faith and a good conscience, and deny the Lord of glory, and the doctrines and ordinances, in substance and form, as you have this day avowed them, before God and this assembly, we solemnly protest against your ever after exercising the functions of a minister of the gospel, in consequence of this day's transactions. "But, (said the preacher,) my brother! we are persuaded better things of you," &c.

In closing, the lesson inculcated by the subject upon those who were hearers, was noticed. They should beware how they listen to such speculations. Error is subtle, and men are entrapped before they are aware. "Cease, my son (saith wisdom) to hear instruction that causeth to err from the ways of knowledge."—Take heed that ye receive not the burden of the Lord at the lips of dreamers. Be grateful to those who dare tell you the truth, however humbling; and be excited by the word they preach, to speedy repentance and thorough reformation.—Obey their wholesome precepts, and you shall obtain the salvation that is in Christ Jesus, with eternal glory.—R. I. Relig. Messenger.

LETTER FROM A LADY IN BOSTON.

We were gratified to take up in New Hampshire, a letter, from which the following extracts are made. It was written by a lady of Boston, and reports the state of religion as witnessed by her in several meetings she attended in the month of December. The spirit of conviction then manifest in the Baptist congregations in the city, is not withdrawn. God has been wont to bless those churches in time past, and is now showing that he has not forgotten to be gracious. We cherish the hope, that every pious reader of this article, will be induced, from the view it presents, to retire to the closet, and offer the fervent prayer, that the God of grace and salvation will plentifully endue his ministers at this interesting season with his Holy Spirit, and render them the successful instruments of turning many to righteousness.—Watchman.

Boston, Monday eve. Dec 11, 1826.

My dear Mrs. P.

I have just returned from a conference meeting held in the vestry of the second Baptist church, and am desirous before I retire, to give you a statement of the pleasing interview. The meeting was opened by singing a hymn, which is ever appropriate on such occasions, "Come, Holy Spirit, heavenly dove," &c. after which prayer was offered by one of the brethren. The Pastor read the xiii. chapter of Luke and explained some part of it, leaving room for others to remark. Not less than seven of the brethren rose in succession and spoke, some from the chapter, and others from different subjects in religion, leaving no time unimproved. The Pastor then observed, "he was thankful for what he saw: for what he believed God was about to do," &c. He then prayed and closed the service—but not one person was willing to go. All seemed as desirous to remain as if it had been but six, instead of nine o'clock. The Pastor then passed round the vestry, and conversed with those whose minds were anxious, and with such as had obtained hope and were rejoicing in God. This supplementary meeting (for so I may call it) was interspersed with singing, conversation and prayer; and had we consulted our feelings only, I believe our meeting would have held as long as Paul's did, when Eutychus fell from the window. The lateness of the hour admonishes me

to close, and for the present bid you adieu.

Sabbath evening, 17. I again resume my pen to address you. During the week past, I have attended several meetings, all of which have exhibited manifest tokens of the divine presence. Several persons have been brought to trust in the Saviour, and very many in the second Society, are seeking the salvation of their souls. In the third Society, numbers are inquiring what they shall do to be saved. At the vestry of the First Baptist church on Wednesday evening last, several persons appeared deeply affected, and, after sermon, at the invitation of the minister, came forward to be prayed for. A young man, who has lately met with a change, gave a very solemn and affectionate address to his fellow youth. I have heard of one person, who was very deeply affected by his remarks, and it is hoped, the impressions will not wear off. This evening was our lecture, the house was full to overflowing.

Thursday evening, 21. On Monday evening last, I attended the conference held at the vestry of the 2d church. It was supposed that between one and two hundred came, and went away for want of room. The meeting was solemn and interesting. Several ministers were present, and each in his turn spoke; also, Dea. L. and others. Were I to attempt to give you an account of this season I should fail in the description. My advice to you is, to come and see for yourself, that you may partake afresh of the water of life.

You have many friends here who would rejoice to see you, and among others, your ever affectionate S.

A Letter to a gentleman in Salem.

Hopkinton, Jan. 31, 1827.

Dear Brother,

You have doubtless heard of the good work of the Lord in this place. If I had time I should be pleased to give you a particular account of it, but at present I can say but little. Our meetings are well attended both on the Sabbath and on week days. For eight weeks past we have had a meeting every evening except Saturday; and although there has been, and is now an unusual quantity of snow on the ground yet the people always find a way to get to them. About thirty, who attend my meeting, give evidence of having passed from death unto life since the commencement of the present work. And in the town, including all the societies, there are between forty and fifty. The work is still progressing.

Six now stand as candidates for baptism, and it is expected more will offer themselves soon. We shall have some ice to cut, but, "Christians, if the heart be warm, ice and snow will do no harm."

I feel as if I could not sufficiently praise the Lord for what he has done, and is doing for my dear people. To him be all the glory. The work has been principally confined to the young people. Some of the most promising in my society have been brought in. I hope we shall be remembered in your prayers.

Yours in christian bonds,

M. CARLTON.

P. S. Friday, 9.—Wednesday—eleven persons were buried with Christ in baptism, and it was the most pleasant baptising season I ever enjoyed.

Revival of religion, in Athens, Georgia.

—We have been permitted to make a few extracts from a letter received in this city from a clergyman who was engaged in the events about which he writes. The letter is dated Dec. 19, 1826. "I have never felt more anxious to write to you than within the last few weeks, and never had less leisure. I was anxious to write because I had intelligence to communicate which I knew would make your heart glad. You know how long this section of the church, (Georgia,) has set in mourning. You have heard what spiritual desolations have abounded in every portion of this country, and how rarely we have been blessed with any signal outpouring of the Spirit. But recently God has turned our sorrow into joy, and given us the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness. More than two months since, a revival commenced at Athens, in the University of our state. At the early stages of the work, at the request of the President, Rev. Dr. Waddell, I paid a visit to the place, and the privilege (and I esteem it an unspeakable privilege for which I would ever be thankful) of being an eye and ear witness of scenes and events which I am sure have made angels glad and saints rejoice. The number of students in college was perhaps 96; of these, 30 before the close of the term became hopefully pious, and as many more when the vacation commenced were under very deep and solemn religious impressions. I remained five weeks there, and never, in the course of my probation, have I passed such days of commingled joy and grief. I was never before as conscious of the efficacy of religion to wring the heart with anguish, and to excite it with joy. There was so much of eternity let down upon every heart as to repress all opposition. For a few days at first a few persons indulged in derision of the scene, but most of these

persons were made to fear and tremble and to weep and cry for mercy. One of the principal opponents who did not become religious, assured me that he had at least learned one thing, and that was, that religion was too awful a thing to be trifled with, and whatever else he did, he would not make light of it. The work extended to the village and vicinity of Athens; where were about 20 hopeful converts before I came away, and indeed a most gracious and divine influence is now pervading much of our up-country. In Washington (Georgia) there is at present a most glorious revival. The arm of the Lord is made bare, and old and young, rich and poor, learned and unlearned, seem to be indiscriminately wrought upon and bow to the sceptre of Immanuel.—Philadelphia Recorder.

NO. 17.

The manner in which the New Testament addresses men.

Here, as in many other points, the book is eminently singular. In men who had no intercourse with the great world, we might expect to find either an admiration of the rich and powerful, or a dislike of them, and a partiality for people of their own rank. But nothing of this is to be seen. We scarcely find a writer who has not his partialities: one is a sycophant of the great, and a despoiler of the poor; another bates the great, and makes his court to the multitude, that he may gain their favor. Some pay homage to the learned, and treat the ignorant with contempt: others take the contrary side.—Country and religion have a powerful influence on men's sentiments, and on their manner of speaking of persons and things. Both Jewish and Gentile writers furnish remarkable instances of this, each in an opposite way.

But here is a perfect exception to these modes of writing. The whole human race is always considered in the New Testament as one great family. The Apostles view man as an immortal being: This is the light in which he constantly appears. The different conditions of life sink into nothing, in comparison of this more illustrious rank. The only reason why they notice the various stations in civil society, is to remind men of the duties of these stations, and to guard them against the temptations to which they are exposed. This is peculiarly the case as to persons in the most exalted condition, the temptations of which they represent as the strongest of any. They therefore kindly entreat them to watch against their influence with the utmost care: and at the same time they frankly reprehend their abuse of the blessings of their condition. If they speak favorably of the poor, it is to console them, because their temptations are not so strong, and to point out those advantages in their lot which they are apt to overlook. But in all the grand concerns of human nature, they view men as equals: they speak to them as brethren; they envy not the great: they despise not the poor; they address all with dignity and affection. There is indeed one marked difference which they ever maintain, and never in one instance, lose sight of for a moment. But it arises from nothing external: it is that which takes place between the righteous and the wicked. Such greatness of mind as this, which overlooks all worldly distinctions; which attaches dignity to man as immortal, and excellence to man as good, and meanness only to man as wicked; found in illiterate men, and found in all the writers of the New Testament, will be allowed to have some weight, when thrown into the scale which contains the evidences of Christianity.—Bogue.

Mount Ararat.—Nothing can be more beautiful than the shape of Ararat; nothing more awful than its height. All the surrounding mountains sink into insignificance when compared to it. It is perfect in all its parts. No rugged features—no unnatural prominences. Every thing is harmony; and all combines to render it one of the most interesting objects in nature.—Spreading originally from the immense base, the slope towards its summit is easy and gradual, until it reaches the region of snow, where it becomes more abrupt. As a foil to this stupendous object, a hill rises from the same base, similar in shape, and in any other situation entitled to rank among high mountains. No one since the flood seems to have been on the summit of Ararat; for the rapid ascent of its snowy top appears to render the attempt impossible. No man, certainly, has ascended it in modern times. When the adventurous Tournefort failed, it is not probable that any one else succeeded.—Asiatic Journal.

A CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.

Let the drunkard drink one gallon of the bitter waters of repentance. Take one ounce of the fear of God, two ounces of common sense, one scruple of good manners, three ounces of love to his wife, one particle of affection to his children, one dust of reflection on death, judgment, and eternity, one hundredth part of an ounce of regard to his honor, health, and salvation.—Mix them all in the mortar of serious consideration, and pulverize them with the pestle of devout prayer.